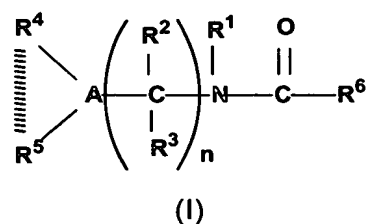
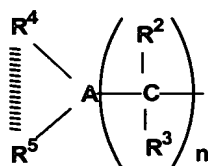


CLAIMS

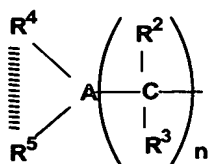
1. A method for preparing a polyurethane foam which comprises reacting an organic polyisocyanate and a polyol in the presence of water as a blowing agent, a cell stabilizer, a gelling catalyst, a blowing catalyst, and a tertiary amine amide catalyst composition represented by the formula I:



- 10 wherein A represents CH or N;
 R¹ represents hydrogen or



- 15 n is an integer from 1 to 3;
 R² and R³ each represent hydrogen or a C₁-C₆ linear or branched alkyl group;
 R⁴ and R⁵ each represent a C₁-C₆ linear or branched alkyl group when A represents N,
 or together R⁴ and R⁵ represent a C₂-C₅ alkylene group when A represents N; or together
 R⁴ and R⁵ may be a C₂-C₅ alkylene group containing NR⁷ when A represents CH or N,
 20 where R⁷ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, a C₁-C₄ linear or branched
 alkyl group, and



and; R⁶ represents a C₅-C₃₅ linear or branched alkyl, alkenyl, or aryl group, and where the tertiary amine amide catalyst is acid-blocked.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein R¹, R², and R³ each represent hydrogen.

5

3. The method of claim 1, wherein R⁴ and R⁵ each represent a methyl group when A represents N.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein R⁴ and R⁵ together represent
10 -CH₂CH₂N(CH₃)CH₂- when A represents CH.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein n represents 2 or 3.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein the tertiary amine amide catalyst composition
15 is an N-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-amide derived from an acid selected from the group consisting of 2-ethylhexanoic, coconut oil fatty, tall oil fatty, caproic, heptylic, caprylic, pelargonic, capric, hendecanoic, lauric, tridecanoic, myristic, pentadecanoic, palmitic, margaric, stearic, oleic, linoleic, linolenic, ricinoleic, nonadecanoic, arachidic, heneicosanoic, behenic, tricosanoic, lignoceric, pentacosanoic, cerotic, heptacosanoic,
20 montanic, nonacosanoic, melissic, hentriacontanoic, dotriacontanoic, tritriacontanoic, tetracontanoic, hexatriacontanoic, 9-phenylstearic, and 10-phenylstearic acid.

7. The method of claim 6, wherein the acid is selected from the group consisting of 2-ethylhexanoic, coconut oil fatty, and tall oil fatty acids.

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8. The method of claim 1, wherein the tertiary amine amide catalyst composition is an N-(2-dimethylaminoethyl)-amide derived from an acid selected from the group consisting of 2-ethylhexanoic, coconut oil fatty, tall oil fatty, caproic, heptylic, caprylic, pelargonic, capric, hendecanoic, lauric, tridecanoic, myristic, pentadecanoic, palmitic,
30 margaric, stearic, oleic, linoleic, linolenic, ricinoleic, nonadecanoic, arachidic, heneicosanoic, behenic, tricosanoic, lignoceric, pentacosanoic, cerotic, heptacosanoic, montanic, nonacosanoic, melissic, hentriacontanoic, dotriacontanoic, tritriacontanoic, tetracontanoic, hexatriacontanoic, 9-phenylstearic, and 10-phenylstearic acid.

9. The method of claim 8, wherein the acid is selected from the group consisting of 2-ethylhexanoic, coconut oil fatty, and tall oil fatty acids.

10. The method of claim 1, wherein the tertiary amine amide catalyst
5 composition is an N-methyl-3-aminoethyl pyrrolidine amide derived from an acid selected from the group consisting of 2-ethylhexanoic, coconut oil fatty, tall oil fatty, caproic, heptylic, caprylic, pelargonic, capric, hendecanoic, lauric, tridecanoic, myristic, pentadecanoic, palmitic, margaric, stearic, oleic, linoleic, linolenic, ricinoleic, nonadecanoic, arachidic, heneicosanoic, behenic, tricosanoic, lignoceric, pentacosanoic,
10 cerotic, heptacosanoic, montanic, nonacosanoic, melissic, hentriacontanoic, dotriacontanoic, tritriacontanoic, tetracontanoic, hexatriacontanoic, 9-phenylstearic, and 10-phenylstearic acid.

11. The method of claim 10, wherein the acid is selected from the group
15 consisting of 2-ethylhexanoic, coconut oil fatty, and tall oil fatty acids.

12. The method of claim 1, wherein the tertiary amine amide catalyst composition is a 4, 10-diaza-4, 10, 10-trimethyl-7-oxa-undecaamine amide derived from an acid selected from the group consisting of 2-ethylhexanoic, coconut oil fatty, tall oil
20 fatty, caproic, heptylic, caprylic, pelargonic, capric, hendecanoic, lauric, tridecanoic, myristic, pentadecanoic, palmitic, margaric, stearic, oleic, linoleic, linolenic, ricinoleic, nonadecanoic, arachidic, heneicosanoic, behenic, tricosanoic, lignoceric, pentacosanoic, cerotic, heptacosanoic, montanic, nonacosanoic, melissic, hentriacontanoic, dotriacontanoic, tritriacontanoic, tetracontanoic, hexatriacontanoic, 9-phenylstearic, and
25 10-phenylstearic acid.

13. The method of claim 12, wherein the acid is selected from the group consisting of 2-ethylhexanoic, coconut oil fatty, and tall oil fatty acids.

30 14. The method of claim 1, wherein the tertiary amine amide catalyst composition is N-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-2-ethyl-hexamide.

15. The method of claim 1, wherein the tertiary amine amide catalyst composition is N-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-cocoamide.

16. The method of claim 1, wherein the tertiary amine amide catalyst composition is N-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-tall oil amide.

5 17. The method of claim 1, wherein the gelling catalyst is a mono- and/or bis-(tertiary amino alkyl) urea selected from the group consisting of diazabicyclooctane (triethylenediamine), quinuclidine, substituted quinuclidines, substituted pyrrolidines, and substituted pyrrolizidines.

10 18. The method of claim 1, wherein the blowing catalyst is selected from the group consisting of bis-dimethylaminoethyl ether, pentamethyl-diethylenetriamine, higher permethylated polyamines, 2-[N-(dimethylaminoethoxyethyl)-N-methylamino]ethanol, alkoxyated polyamines, imidazole-borons, and amino propyl-bis(aminoethyl)ethers.

15 19. The method of claim 1, which comprises reacting the following components in parts by weight (pbw):

Polyol	20-100
Polymer Polyol	80-0
Silicone Surfactant	1-2.5
Blowing agent	2-4.5
Crosslinker	0.5-2
Catalyst	0.25-2
Isocyanate Index	70-115

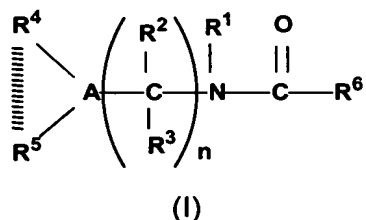
20 20. The method of Claim 1 in which the catalyst composition is acid-blocked with a carboxylic acid.

21. The method of Claim 20 in which the carboxylic acid is formic acid, acetic acid, 2-ethyl-hexanoic acid, gluconic acid, or N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-iminodiacetic acid.

25 22. In a method for preparing a polyurethane foam which comprises reacting an organic polyisocyanate and a polyol in the presence of water as a blowing agent, a cell

stabilizer, a gelling catalyst, a blowing catalyst, and a catalyst composition, the improvement of controlling and improving the general physical properties of the foam which comprises using a tertiary amino alkyl amide catalyst composition represented by the formula I:

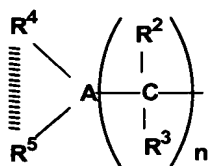
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wherein A represents CH or N;

R¹ represents hydrogen or

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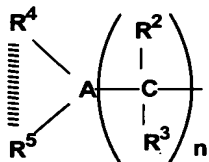
n is an integer from 1 to 3;

R² and R³ each represent hydrogen or a C₁-C₆ linear or branched alkyl group;

15

R⁴ and R⁵ each represent a C₁-C₆ linear or branched alkyl group when A represents N, or together R⁴ and R⁵ represent a C₂-C₅ alkylene group when A represents N; or together R⁴ and R⁵ may be a C₂-C₅ alkylene group containing NR⁷ when A represents CH or N, where R⁷ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, a C₁-C₄ linear or branched alkyl group, and

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and; R⁶ represents a C₅-C₃₅ linear or branched alkyl, alkenyl, or aryl group, and where the tertiary amino alkyl amide catalyst is acid-blocked with a carboxylic acid.

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